

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



APR 13 1927

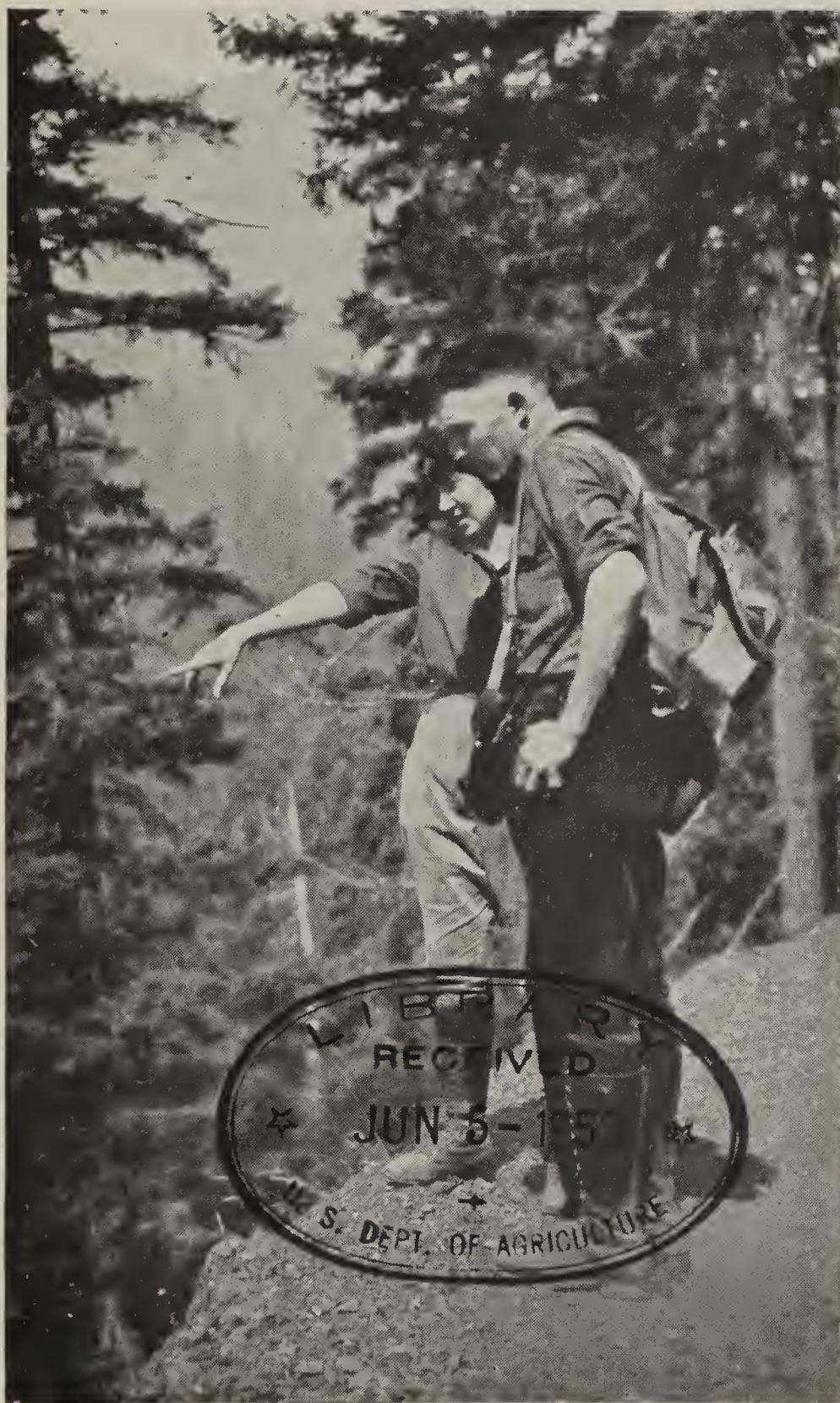
EXPERIMENT STATION FILE

3

# ANGELES

## NATIONAL FOREST

----- CALIFORNIA -----



F-166194

ON THE TRAIL TO GOOD HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE

CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

8-5680



# ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

- - - - - CALIFORNIA - - - - -

THE Angeles National Forest, most of which lies in Los Angeles County, covers an area of 646,192 acres of Government land in the Sierra Madre Range of southern California. It adjoins the Santa Barbara National Forest on the west and the San Bernardino National Forest on the east. The forest is most valuable on account of the watershed protection it affords, since from its forested and chaparral-covered slopes comes the water supply of many cities, towns, ranches, and orchards, and the hydroelectric power for the rapidly growing population of the southland.



CHAPARRAL-COVERED MOUNTAIN SLOPES

F-173973

Many people, accustomed to dense timber growth, are prone to scoff at the "brush forests" of the Angeles, little realizing their tremendous importance as a protective cover for valuable watersheds which furnish hundreds of thousands of people with domestic and irrigation water.

The present stand of saw timber on the Angeles National Forest is 367,618,000 board feet. In addition it contains about 630,000 cords of fuel wood. However, on this forest the timber is important for the protection it gives to the watersheds and for recreational purposes rather than for lumber or other forest products.

SMOKING IS PROHIBITED IN THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST DURING THE DANGEROUS FIRE SEASON, EXCEPT IN IMPROVED CAMPS AND PLACES OF HABITATION.  
WATCH FOR "SMOKING PROHIBITED" SIGNS.

8-5680





PINE FOREST OF THE SIERRA MADRE

At the higher elevations in the Angeles National Forest are fine virgin stands of pine and fir.

## ADMINISTRATION

The main headquarters of the Angeles National Forest is in the Federal Building, Los Angeles, and branch headquarters have been established in the Federal Building in Pasadena. The forest is divided into five districts, each in charge of a ranger. District rangers are located in Arroyo Seco Canyon, near Pasadena; at Monrovia; at Glendora; at Newhall; and at Valyermo. During the season when there is the greatest danger from forest fires, generally between May and November, a large force of temporary guards is employed to help protect the forest from fire.





A FOREST SERVICE CAMP GROUND

Fifty improved public camp grounds, located at popular and desirable sites, are free to all who visit the Angeles National Forest.

## RECREATION

The mountains in the Angeles National Forest are delightfully accessible. The forest offers plentiful opportunities for motoring, hiking, camping, picnicking, and other forms of outing. To accommodate tourists and vacationists and lessen the hazards of fire the Forest Service has established some 50 free public camp grounds on desirable sites at convenient points. Through the financial aid afforded by Los Angeles County, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and other public organizations, many of these camps have been improved with fireplaces, water supplies, and sanitary conveniences. The following are among the more important forest camps:

Arroyo Seco Camps.—In the Arroyo Seco, within a few miles of Pasadena, are a number of attractive camps.

Big Rock Creek Camp.—On Big Rock Creek, above Valyermo.

Dixie Flat Camp.—In San Gabriel Canyon.

Elizabeth Lake Camp.—In a grove of cottonwoods, at the west end of Elizabeth Lake.

Berry Flat Camp.—On the San Gabriel River Road, north of Azusa.

Forks of San Gabriel Camp.—On the San Gabriel River Road, near the main forks of the river, and a few miles above Berry Flat Camp.

Ice House Canyon Camp.—In Ice House Canyon, 2 miles above Camp Baldy.

Mint Canyon Camp.—In Mint Canyon, at the south boundary of the forest.

San Dimas Canyon Camps.—In San Dimas Canyon (2 public camps).

San Antonio Canyon Camp.—In San Antonio Canyon, near Camp Baldy.

Boquet Canyon Camps.—In Boquet Canyon, about 15 miles from Saugus on the State Highway. Several camps have been established here.

Big Pines Camp.—Between Big Rock Creek and Swartout Valley. This camp has been improved by Los Angeles County under permit from the Secretary of Agriculture.

A MATCH DOESN'T THINK WITH ITS HEAD—YOUR HEAD  
MUST DO THE THINKING—BE SURE THE MATCH IS OUT.









THE LODGE AT BIG PINES COUNTY PARK

F-196372

In the Big Rock Creek-Swartout Valley region, in the northeastern part of the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles County is developing one of the finest mountain recreation grounds in America.

Los Angeles County also maintains a health camp in San Gabriel Canyon in addition to Big Pines Park. On the divide at the head of Swartout Valley, where Big Pines Park is located, the county owns or leases from the Forest Service about 4,000 acres of land that is used as a recreation area. When all contemplated improvements are completed it will be a thoroughly equipped mountain recreation ground. Big Pines Park is about 100 miles from the city of Los Angeles whether one goes by way of Cajon and Lone Pine Canyons on the east, or by way of Mint and Rock Creek Canyons on the west.

## SUMMER HOMES

Owing to the proximity of the Angeles National Forest to large centers of population, an unusually large number of people are able to take advantage of its facilities, and practically every canyon and flat has its colony of summer homes. The Forest



SUMMER HOMES IN SAN ANTONIO CANYON

Practically every canyon and flat in the Angeles National Forest has its summer-home colony.



Service has already surveyed and subdivided some 40 tracts in which summer-home lots may be leased at an annual rental of from \$15 to \$25. Nearly 1,500 summer cottages have already been built in the Angeles National Forest, but numerous attractive sites, most of them in the more distant tracts, are still available for leasing. More detailed information may be obtained from the forest headquarters in Los Angeles and Pasadena, or from the nearest district ranger.

## HUNTING AND FISHING

Nearly all of the eastern portion of the Angeles National Forest is included within State game refuge 4-B, where no hunting is allowed. Fishing is to be had in many of the forest streams, and outside the game refuge hunting is usually good in season.

## MOTOR TRIPS

Many interesting motor trips may be made in the Angeles National Forest, a few of which are here indicated:

*San Gabriel Canyon.*—Although only the lower portion of San Gabriel Canyon can be reached by automobile, several picnic and camp grounds along the San Gabriel Canyon are accessible. They are but a short distance from Los Angeles, and the drive through the Canyon is delightful.

*San Antonio Canyon.*—The San Antonio Canyon, and especially the region around Camp Baldy, is one of the most frequented recreation areas on the forest. From Camp Baldy numerous hiking trips may be made into the high mountain country to the north.



MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY

This famous observatory, located in the Angeles National Forest, is equipped with a 100-inch reflecting telescope, the largest of its kind in the world.



*Mount Wilson.*—An enjoyable trip by automobile may be taken over the Mount Wilson toll road to the summit of the mountain, world famous as the site of the Mount Wilson Observatory. This observatory is equipped with a 100-inch reflecting telescope, the largest of its kind in the world. One of the finest panoramic views of southern California, embracing rugged mountains, cities, orange groves, valley and farm lands, and the distant Pacific Ocean, may be had from this mountain.

*Big Pines Park Circle Trip.*—The 200-mile motor trip around the Big Pines Park Circle is one of the most interesting in the Angeles National Forest. The greater part of the run from Los Angeles to San Bernardino is through a land of fragrant orange and lemon groves, vineyards and alfalfa farms framed in eucalyptus, pepper trees, and palms, with chaparral-covered mountains as a background. From San Bernardino the road leads northwest via Cajon and Lone Pine Canyons and Swartout Valley to Big Pines Park, 100 miles from Los Angeles, in the heart of the Sierra Madre, where, at an elevation of from 6,000 to 8,000 feet, the brush cover of the lower mountain slopes gives way to fine stands of pine, cedar, and fir.



SNOWY PEAKS OF THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST FRINGED  
WITH A GOLDEN BAND OF ORANGE GROVES

The return trip to Los Angeles is via mouth of Big Rock Creek Canyon to Valyermo Ranch, on the southern edge of the Mohave Desert, and then to Palmdale through an area largely reclaimed by irrigation, where deciduous fruit and alfalfa farms blend with desert mirages. At Palmdale the road turns south, and goes through the Sierra Madre Range by way of Mint Canyon and Newhall Pass and into the San Fernando Valley, where is located the largest olive orchard in the world. Farther on are lemon and orange groves, the motion picture colonies of Hollywood, and finally, Los Angeles.

A CIGARETTE MAY BE DOWN BUT NOT OUT—UNTIL  
YOU STEP ON IT.





MOTORING IN THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

F—193302

Many interesting and delightful automobile trips may be made over good roads into the Sierra Madre.

## HIKING

Hiking is one of the most healthful of outdoor sports, and the most popular form of recreation in the Angeles National Forest. Electric cars run to numerous points among the foothills from which well-marked Government trails lead up the canyons and ridges into the back country. A number of the most interesting trail trips are here listed:

### TRAIL TRIPS FROM SAN FERNANDO

*Pacoima Canyon.*—Walk 5 miles to the mouth of Pacoima Canyon, and up the canyon on Pacoima Trail, passing County Flood Control Dam, as far as desired, returning by the same route. This canyon is one of the most rugged in southern California.

*Mount Gleason.*—Hike 5 miles to the mouth of Pacoima Canyon, then 20 miles on Pacoima Trail to the summit of Mount Gleason (elevation, 6,500 feet). From this point is obtainable a view of the Tehachapi and Tejon Ranges, Antelope Valley, and the San Gabriel Range as far as Old Baldy. Camp over night on top of the mountain; see the sunrise; and return by the same route.

The total distance covered on the round trip is 50 miles. Only seasoned hikers can make this trip in two days. Most hikers will find it desirable to camp in upper Pacoima Canyon two nights. Take food, canteen, and bedding.



*Mount Gleason—Arroyo Seco.*—Go up Pacoima Canyon over Pacoima Trail to Mount Gleason, and explore the Mount Gleason country. Follow Trail Canyon Trail for 10 miles to Big Tujunga Canyon; then go 9 miles by way of Hoyt's Ranch and Dark Canyon Trail, to Oak Wilde in Arroyo Seco. From there go  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the mouth of Arroyo Seco Canyon and take a bus or walk to the end of the Lincoln Avenue car line in Pasadena.

The total distance traveled on this trip is a little over 50 miles.

#### TRAIL TRIPS FROM PASADENA

*Switzer's Camp.*—Take a bus to the mouth of Arroyo Seco; hike  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles up Arroyo to Switzer's Trail and 3 miles over this trail to Switzer's Camp; and return by the same route.

Carry a lunch or get dinner at the camp. The distance covered on the round trip is 15 miles.

*West Fork—Opid's Camp.*—Walk to Switzer's Camp the first day. Either stop at the resort or take an outfit and camp in Arroyo near Switzer's. The next day take the trail to the head of Arroyo Seco, going from there down West Fork to Opid's Camp, and by way of Opid's Trail to Mount Lowe and Alpine Tavern. Return by the Mount Lowe electric railroad.

The distance from the mouth of the Arroyo Seco to Mount Lowe is 18 miles.

*Sister Elsie Peak (Mount Lukens).*—Take a bus to the mouth of Arroyo Seco; hike 2 miles up Arroyo to the ranger station; and from there 1 mile by road to Sister Elsie Trail. Follow this trail 6 miles to the summit of the peak, from which there is an excellent view of the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys and the western part of the Angeles National Forest. On this peak is a fire lookout station at which visitors are welcome.

Take a canteen and a lunch. This is an 18-mile trip.

*Dark Canyon—Hoyt Place—Big Tujunga.*—Take a bus to the mouth of Arroyo Seco and hike  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Oak Wilde. From there take the Dark Canyon Trail to Hoyt Place, in Big Tujunga. Go 3 miles up Big Tujunga to Hansen Place, and return to Arroyo Seco, 5 miles over Clear Creek Trail. Camp one night in Arroyo. The next day follow Switzer's Trail to the car line at the mouth of Arroyo Seco.

A camp outfit and canteen are needed on this  $25\frac{1}{2}$ -mile trip which it takes at least two days to complete.

*Santa Anita Canyon.*—Take a bus to the mouth of Arroyo Seco. Hike up Arroyo, and follow Switzer's Trail  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Switzer's Camp. Camp here or stop at the resort. The next day hike 5 miles up Arroyo to West Fork Divide and go 5 miles down West Fork, past Opid's Camp, to West Fork Ranger Station, and then 5 miles by trail to Santa Anita Canyon. Here make camp or stop at Sturtevant Camp, Fern Lodge, or Roberts Camp. The next day hike 8 miles down the Santa Anita Canyon Trail to Sierra Madre, and return by way of the Sierra Madre car line.

Take a canteen. If a camp outfit is used the trip takes three days.





CAMPING OUT

F-193403

Warm, sunshiny days and cool nights make camping in the Angeles National Forest an ideal way of spending a vacation.

#### TRAIL TRIPS FROM SIERRA MADRE

*Big Santa Anita Canyon.*—From the end of the Sierra Madre car line go north and east a short distance to the foot of Sturtevant Trail, and follow this trail up the canyon 4 or 5 miles. Take a lunch or eat at one of the resorts. Return by the same route.

*Big Santa Anita and Back Country.*—Go north and east from the car line to the foot of Sturtevant Trail, and thence 5 miles to Hoegee's Camp, or 8 miles to Sturtevant Camp. Continue along Sturtevant Trail 6 miles to the West Fork of San Gabriel. Camp there for the night. The second day hike 8 miles over Short Cut Trail up Short Cut Canyon, and across the head of Big Tujunga to Little Pine Flats. Lunch at Little Pine Flats, and camp at Chilao, 4 miles farther on. The third day, go northwest to Loomis Ranch and down Alder Creek to Big Tujunga, a distance of about 8 miles. After lunch, go by way of Barley Flats 7 miles to Opid's Camp. The fourth day hike 5 miles to the electric car line at Alpine Tavern.

The total distance covered on this trip is about 45 miles. Take a canteen and camp outfit, and supplies for 3 days.

*Mount Islip, Crystal Lake, and North Fork of San Gabriel.*—Go north and east from the car line to the foot of Sturtevant Trail, and thence 8 miles to Sturtevant Camp. Six miles farther along Sturtevant Trail is the West Fork of San Gabriel. Camp here for the night. The second day proceed 8 miles by way of Short Cut Trail up Short Cut Canyon and across the head of Big Tujunga to Little Pine Flats. Camp at Chilao, 4 miles beyond. The third day go 8 miles northeast by way of Buckhorn Trail to Buckhorn Flat, and thence on



the new Buckhorn Trail 10 miles over Mount Williamson and around the north side of Mount Islip to Big Pine Flats. Camp at Big Pine Flats. The fourth morning explore the region about Big Pine Flats and Crystal Lake. In the afternoon hike down the North Fork of San Gabriel, past Camp Coldbrook, to Camp Rincon and Camp Rincon ranger station and camp there for the night. The fifth day go 9 miles via Rincon Trail to the mouth of San Gabriel,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles below which is Azusa, or follow road down the canyon.

Carry a canteen, blankets, and food for 5 days. Do not attempt this trip if the San Gabriel River is high.

*West Fork of San Gabriel and Monrovia Canyon.*—Go north and east from the car line to the foot of Sturtevant Trail, and 8 miles up it to Sturtevant Camp. Proceeding from there to Camp West Fork and camp here. The second day go down West Fork Trail 11 miles to Camp Rincon, and make camp on the island opposite Camp Rincon or stay at the resort. The third day take Rincon Trail to its junction with Monrovia Peak Trail near Pine Mountain; then follow the Monrovia Peak Trail to the head of Fish Canyon, which is 7 miles from Camp Rincon. Continue down Monrovia Canyon about 7 miles to Monrovia, or go down Fish Canyon about 7 miles to Las Lomas, on the Pacific Electric Railway.

This trip covers a distance of about 40 miles. Take bedding and food for 3 days or stay at the resorts.

#### TRAIL TRIPS FROM MONROVIA

*Deer Park.*—Take Canyon Drive to Monrovia Canyon. Hike 6 miles up the canyon to Deer Park, taking trail to the right at the forks of the canyon. Return over the same route or continue 1 mile beyond Deer Park to Divide, and, turning to the right, go  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles around head of Spanish Canyon to the mouth of Monrovia Canyon.

Take a canteen, and lunch if desired.

*Deer Park and Fish Canyon.*—Take Canyon Drive to Monrovia Canyon; hike 6 miles up the canyon to Deer Park; taking trail to the right at the forks of the canyon, passing County Flood Control Dam. Continue 1 mile beyond Deer Park to the divide. Cross the divide into Fish Canyon. Eight miles farther on, along Fish Canyon Trail, is the mouth of Fish Canyon, and the road to Las Lomas, a stopping point for Pacific Electric cars.

The total distance covered by this trip is 17 miles. Carry a lunch. There is plenty of water in Fish Canyon.

#### TRAIL TRIPS FROM AZUSA

*San Gabriel Canyon.*—Hike  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north to the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon, and from 1 to 12 miles up the canyon. There are good camping and picnic places all along this route. Return the same way.

FOREST FIRES MEAN LESS WATER FOR IRRIGATION AND  
DOMESTIC USE—BE CAREFUL.

8—5680



*Big Pine Flats and Crystal Lake.*—Go  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles north to Rincon Trail at the mouth of San Gabriel Canyon. Hike 12 miles to Camp Rincon and camp for the night. The second day hike up North Fork of San Gabriel Canyon 6 miles to Camp Coldbrook and make camp at Big Pine Flats or Crystal Lake, 4 miles farther on. Return down North Fork to Camp Rincon and take the stage to Azusa, or remain over night and hike back over Rincon Trail, or via road down the canyon.

#### TRAIL TRIP FROM SAN DIMAS

*Wolfskill Falls.*—Walk north on North San Dimas Avenue to Foothill Boulevard, and turn east to San Dimas Canyon Road. Go up San Dimas Canyon to the falls, bearing to the right at every road or trail junction. Return the same way.

The length of the round trip is 18 miles. The falls are well worth seeing. A canteen is not necessary as there is plenty of water in the canyon.



HIKERS ON ONTARIO PEAK

Hiking is one of the favorite outdoor sports of those who visit the Angeles National Forest.

#### TRAIL TRIPS FROM UPLAND

*Summit of Old Baldy.*—Hike 7 miles from the end of the car line, or take the stage, to Camp Baldy in San Antonio Canyon. Then hike 2 miles up Baldy Trail to Bear Flat and camp. The second day go  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the trail to the summit. Start early and see the sunrise, as it is well worth while. Return from the summit to Camp Baldy, following the trail 9 miles along the ridge running east from Baldy over Devil's Backbone and into San Antonio Canyon. Hike 7 miles down San Antonio Canyon Road to the end of the car line or take the stage from Camp Baldy to Upland.

Take bedding, a canteen and supplies for overnight.

THROWING AWAY LIGHTED MATCHES OR TOBACCO OR OTHER BURNING MATERIAL FROM AN AUTOMOBILE OR OTHER MOVING VEHICLE IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW.





OLD BALDY TRAIL ACROSS DEVIL'S BACKBONE

This noted mountain (elevation, 10,080 feet) is reached by a 7-mile hike over a good trail from Camp Baldy.

*Ontario Peak.*—Take the stage or hike 7 miles from the end of the car line to Camp Baldy. Hike up the road 1 mile to Icehouse Canyon, and follow the road and trail up Icehouse Canyon to the divide; from there take the trail to Kelly's Camp, and hike 1 mile on up to the summit. Return by the same route to the car line.

Carry a lunch. The round trip from Camp Baldy covers 16 miles; that from the end of the car line, 30 miles. If hiking, allow 2 days for the trip, remaining at Kelly's Camp over night, and climbing the peak to see the sunrise.

*Brown's Flat, Sunset Peak, and Camp Baldy.*—Hike or take stage 3 miles north from the car line at Upland to the mouth of San Antonio Canyon. Take the road going west across San Antonio Canyon three-quarters of a mile to the mouth of Evey Canyon at the end of the firebreak. Follow the trail up Evey Canyon 3 miles to the top of the ridge, and 3 miles farther along the ridge to the junction of the trails. At the trail sign turn to the left and hike 2 miles to Brown's Flat. Returning, hike 2 miles back to the trail junction and



turning to the left, go 1 mile to Sunset Peak. Four miles beyond is Camp Baldy. Return down San Antonio Canyon to the car line, either hiking or taking the stage.

The total distance is 24 miles. Carry a lunch and water.

*Weber Ranch and Resort.*—Hike or take the stage 7 miles to Camp Baldy. From there follow the west trail 4 miles to Cattle Canyon and the mouth of Coldwater Canyon, where there is a trail sign. Turning to the right, go 5 miles up Coldwater Canyon to Weber Ranch and Resort. Return by the same route. Take a lunch.

*Cucamonga and San Antonio Canyons.*—From the north end of Euclid Avenue hike 1 mile northeast to the mouth of Cucamonga Canyon. Follow the bed of the canyon to first falls and go over the ladder to second falls. Return to the point below first falls marked "Trail to West Fork." From there go up the ridge to the main trail to San Antonio Canyon by way of West Fork. Follow the trail to the divide. Here either return to the electric railway station at Upland by way of Stoddard Canyon, or go by way of Spring Hill to San Antonio Canyon and down the road to Upland.

This is an easy day's hike through interesting country. Take a lunch.



SAN ANTONIO CREEK

The silvery streams and shaded nooks of the Angeles National Forest are a never-ending source of delight to the camper, picnicker, and fisherman.

## FOREST FIRES

Forest fires, so common throughout the mountainous regions of California during the long, dry summer, are particularly severe and disastrous in the southland because of the dense and inflammable nature of the brush cover which clothes the mountain slopes. Many people, accustomed to the dense timber growth of more humid regions, are prone to scoff at these "brush forests," little realizing their tremendous importance as a protective cover for the watersheds of streams which furnish many hundreds of thousands of people with domestic and irrigation water. Nowhere in the United States is the preservation



of brush and of forest cover more important than in the mountain regions of southern California.

Many serious fires—most of them caused by human carelessness—have occurred in the Angeles National Forest, and it is estimated that in the past 10 years more than one-third of the total area of this forest has been burned over. One of the largest of these conflagrations, the San Gabriel fire of 1924, destroyed the forest cover on 70 square miles of territory, and several hundred thousand dollars was spent in extinguishing it. A lighted match, carelessly thrown aside by a thoughtless picnicker, was the cause of this fire.

Because of the tremendous fire hazard in the Angeles National Forest, all visitors are required to exercise the greatest care with fire in any form. A camp-fire permit must be obtained before any kind of outdoor fire, including those in stoves burning gasoline, kerosene, or wood, may be built. In many places within the forest, the building of camp fires and picnic fires is allowed only at improved camp grounds. During the dangerous fire season smoking is prohibited except in improved camps or places of habitation, and on a number of valuable watershed areas the use of fire in any form is strictly prohibited.

Free camp-fire permits and full information concerning smoking regulations, closed areas, etc., may be obtained at the forest headquarters in Los Angeles and Pasadena, or from any forest ranger.

---

## SIX RULES FOR PREVENTING FIRE IN THE FORESTS

---

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

2. TOBACCO.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

3. MAKING CAMP.—Before building a fire scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.

4. BREAKING CAMP.—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.

5. BRUSH BURNING.—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.

6. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMP FIRE.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water stir in dirt and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.



THE RESOURCES OF THE ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST  
ARE FOR YOUR USE AND ENJOYMENT. HELP  
PROTECT THEM FROM DAMAGE AND  
DESTRUCTION BY FIRE



CAMP FIRE PERMITS ARE REQUIRED IN ALL NATIONAL  
FORESTS IN CALIFORNIA. THEY ARE ISSUED FREE  
BY THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE OFFICERS, STATE  
FOREST RANGERS, AUTOMOBILE CLUBS, AND  
OTHER AUTHORIZED AGENCIES



# ANGELES NATIONAL FOREST

- - - - - CALIFORNIA - - - - -



F—166779

## BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Fires are particularly severe and disastrous in the Angeles National Forest, because of the dense and inflammable nature of the brush cover which clothes the mountain slopes.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE - - CALIFORNIA DISTRICT